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Control system for a motor vehicle

5 The invention relates to a control system for a motor vehicle in accordance with the precharacterizing part of patent claim 1.

10 Multimedia control systems are increasingly being used in modern vehicles. An example given for this is the command system in the Mercedes Benz S class.

15 DE 197 52 056 A1 describes a control system of the generic type, particularly for a motor vehicle. This control system involves two presentation areas being displayed on a screen display in a menu structure with a plurality of menu levels. A first presentation area is arranged as a frame around the second presentation area. On a first menu level, the first presentation area displays eight fields with entries which correspond to executable applications and which are arranged vertically and horizontally. An entry is selected by a sliding or tilting movement of the manual operating means with a plurality of degrees of freedom 20 in the direction of the position of the relevant entry in the first presentation area. Pressing the manual operating means activates a selected entry. Following the activation, a plurality of vertically arranged entries are displayed on a second menu level in the second presentation area, said entries being associated 25 with the activated entry on the first menu level. The entries displayed in the second presentation area are selected by a rotary movement of the manual operating means and are activated by pressing the manual operating means. The activated second presentation area 30 and the second menu level are exited by the sliding or tilting movement of the manual operating means in the direction of a position of one of the entries in the 35

first presentation area. The control system is then back in the first presentation area on the first menu level.

- 5 It is an object of the invention to specify an improved control system for a motor vehicle which allows intuitive control and reduces the scope of distracting information.
- 10 The invention achieves this object by providing a control system having the features of patent claims 1 and 12.

15 Advantageous developments of the invention are specified in the dependent claims.

A first aspect of the invention is based on the idea that on at least one menu level in at least one presentation area at least one first entry can be selected and/or activated and/or set by an adjusting movement with a first and/or with a second degree of freedom for the manual operating means. The first and the second degree of freedom for the operating means correspond to the orientation of the at least one entry presented in an active presentation area. At least one second entry can be activated and/or set by subsequently holding the adjusting movement with the first or second degree of freedom for the manual operating means. The at least one active presentation area can be exited by a third and/or a fourth degree of freedom for the manual operating means, which are at right angles to the orientation of the at least one presented first entry.

- 35 The orientation of the at least one second entry preferably corresponds to the orientation of the at least one first entry.

The second entry represents a detail presentation of the activated and/or set first entry, for example.

5 In one advantageous embodiment of the invention, the at least one first entry is in the form of a line strip, with each line representing a selectable subentry of the same type.

10 By way of example, the at least one first entry can be set by a cursor which is in the form of a bar and which can be positioned on one of the lines using the manual operating means by operating with the first or second degree of freedom.

15 By way of example, the at least one second entry is in the form of a level indicator, the current level being able to be presented by a cursor which is in the form of an alterable bar and which can be set using the manual operating means by operating with the first or 20 second degree of freedom and subsequently holding the operating means.

The level preferably indicates a current position or an elapsed time period within the second entry.

25 In one particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, the at least one first entry corresponds to a plurality of selectable radio or television stations or music titles or video clips within an audio 30 application and/or a video application and/or a TV application represents. The number of individual lines in the line strip then corresponds to the number of music titles on a CD or DVD or to the number of video clips on a video cassette or DVD, for example.

35 In one alternative embodiment, the at least one first entry activates a "next entry" function or a "previous entry" function within an audio application and/or a

video application and/or a television application.

The second entry activates a "fast forward" function or a "fast rewind" function within an audio application
5 and/or a video application and indicates the current position within the activated and/or set first entry or indicates the playing time already elapsed, which can be altered in the manner described.

10 If the at least one first entry corresponds to a plurality of radio or television stations or to the "next" or "previous station" function then the second entry activates an automatic station search. The level indicator for the second entry then indicates the
15 current position within the frequency range which is being searched.

A second aspect of the invention is based on the idea that, in order to set entries which represent
20 parameters, on at least one level of the menu structure at least one first parameter can be altered by an adjusting movement of the manual operating means with a first or second degree of freedom. The first and the second degree of freedom correspond to an orientation
25 of the alterable parameters in the active presentation area. An adjusting movement with a fifth degree of freedom for the manual operating means allows the altered parameter to be stored after the setting and allows the active presentation area to be exited.

30 The inventive allocation of the degrees of freedom of the manual operating means to the orientation of the entries or parameters in the activated presentation area allows intuitive setting of the respective
35 parameter and intuitive exiting of the active presentation area. This simplifies the control operations for the user, and the cognitive load is reduced, which means that the user can concentrate

better on what is happening on the road.

The at least one first parameter corresponds to a "balance" or "volume" or "bass" or "treble" function,
5 for example, within an audio application.

In one advantageous development of the invention, at least one second parameter can be altered by an adjusting movement of the manual operating means with a
10 third or a fourth degree of freedom, which correspond to an orientation of the alterable second parameter in the active presentation area. An adjusting movement of the operating means with the fifth degree of freedom allows the altered parameter to be stored after the
15 setting and allows the active presentation area to be exited.

The at least one second parameter may correspond to a "fader" or "volume" or "bass" or "treble" function, for
20 example, within an audio application.

In one advantageous development of the invention, the first and the second parameter may be altered on the same menu level and in the same presentation area.

25 In one advantageous refinement, with a vertical arrangement of the at least one entry or of the at least one settable parameter in the active presentation area, the first degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in a positive y direction and the second degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in a negative y direction. The third degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in a positive x direction and the fourth degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in a negative x direction. The fifth degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being pressed in a negative

z direction.

With a horizontal arrangement of the at least one entry or of the at least one parameter in the active 5 presentation area, the first degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in the positive x direction and the second degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in the negative x direction. The third degree of 10 freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in the positive y direction and the fourth degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating means being slid in the negative y direction. The fifth degree of freedom corresponds to the manual operating 15 means being pressed in the negative z direction.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are presented in the drawings and are described below. In the drawings:

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figure 1 shows a block diagram of a control system for a motor vehicle;

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figure 2 shows a schematic illustration of a screen display from figure 1 on the first menu level;

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figure 3 shows a schematic illustration of a presentation area of the screen display from figure 1 on a further menu level;

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figure 4 shows a schematic illustration of a presentation area of the screen display from figure 1 on a further menu level; and

figure 5 shows a schematic illustration of the screen display from figure 1 on a further menu level.

As can be seen from figure 1, the control system 1 for a motor vehicle comprises a screen display 2, a manual operating means 3, a control and evaluation unit 4, and 5 a plurality of vehicle systems, such as a navigation system, a heating and air-conditioning installation, a mobile telephone, a video system, an audio system etc., which are shown in summary as one element 5. The vehicle systems transmit signals to the evaluation and 10 control unit 4, and the control and evaluation unit 4 ascertains current system states from these signals. All applications and/or functions and/or subfunctions and/or options and/or status indicators on various menu 15 levels in a menu structure are controlled by the manual operating means 3. This has seven degrees of freedom for selecting and/or activating entries presented in an active presentation area. It can be slid in four directions as shown by the arrows in figure 1, i.e. in a positive x direction, a negative x direction, in a 20 positive y direction or in a negative y direction. In addition, it can be rotated clockwise or counterclockwise about a z axis (not shown) which is perpendicular to the plane of the drawing and can be pressed in the direction of the negative z direction, 25 i.e. into the plane of the drawing.

Rotating the manual operating means 3 clockwise moves a cursor on the screen display 2 rightward or downward on the basis of a horizontal or vertical orientation of 30 the entries shown on the screen display 2, and rotating it counterclockwise moves the cursor leftward or upward. Sliding the manual operating means 3 in figure 1 upward, i.e. forward in the direction of the front window, i.e. in the positive y direction, moves the 35 cursor on the screen display 2 upward, and sliding downward in figure 1, i.e. backward, in the negative y direction, moves the cursor on the screen display 2 downward. Sliding rightward, i.e. in the positive x

direction, moves the cursor on the screen display 2 rightward, and sliding leftward, i.e. in the negative x direction, moves the cursor leftward.

5 An entry presented on the screen display 2 is selected and/or activated by sliding or rotating the manual operating means 3. Redundantly from the vertical sliding along an axis, i.e. from the sliding in the y direction, or from the horizontal sliding along an 10 axis, i.e. from the sliding in the x direction, the manual operating means 3 can be rotated about the z axis. In this context, the direction of sliding for selecting an entry corresponds, in line with the invention, to the orientation of the entries shown in 15 the active presentation area. The sliding direction at right angles to the respective selection sliding direction results in the active presentation area being exited. In addition, activating a selected entry may require the manual operating means 3 to be pressed.

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As can be seen from figure 2, the screen display 2 comprises, on a first menu level, a graphical base structure of five vertically arranged, horizontal presentation areas 210 to 250. This graphical base 25 structure is constant over the plurality of different menu levels in the menu structure. The screen display 2 is in the form of an eight-inch screen with a side ratio of 15:9, for example. The graphical base structure of at least a first of the presentation areas 30 210 to 250 on the screen display 2 is constant over the plurality of different menu levels in the menu structure. In figure 2, the presentation areas 210, 220, 240 and 250 are in the form of such first presentation areas.

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The graphical base structure of at least a second of the presentation areas 210 to 250 is variable on the basis of an activated application and/or function

and/or subfunction and/or option and/or status indicator over the plurality of different menu levels in the menu structure. In figure 2, the presentation area 230 is in the form of a second presentation area 5 of this kind. The graphical form of this central presentation area 230 may be very different.

The four presentation areas 210, 220, 240 and 250, which are in the form of first presentation areas, can 10 respectively present one or more horizontally arranged entries 1.1 to 5.7. By way of example, the presentation areas 210, 220, 240 and 250 in figure 2 respectively comprise a different number of entries on the first menu level. The first presentation area 210 therefore 15 comprises an entry 1.1, the second presentation area 220 comprises five entries 2.1 to 2.5, and the fourth presentation area comprises no entry and the fifth presentation area comprises seven entries 5.1 to 5.7. In figure 2, the first presentation area 210 is 20 activated and the shaded entry 1.1 is selected. The shaded illustration is intended to indicate that the cursor is on the entry 1.1.

The entries 1.1 to 5.7 in the presentation areas 210 to 25 250 shown on the screen display 2 may be arranged on the basis of their importance of content or frequency of use. When the entries are arranged vertically, the width of the individual fields for presenting the entries 1.1 to 5.7 is dependent on the length of the 30 longest entry, for example. The field width may additionally or alternatively be dependent on the number of fields in a presentation area.

Figure 3 shows the screen display 2 on a third menu 35 level after an application Appl. 2 has been activated in the second presentation area 220 and a subfunction SubF 2 has been selected and activated in the presentation area 240. In the third presentation area

230, a presentation area 230.1 in the form of a submenu has been activated. The cursor is at a starting position in the presentation area 230.1, from which two first entries E2 and E4 can be selected and activated
5 by means of an appropriate sliding movement of the manual operating means 3. The starting position is the field illustrated by shading, which is denoted by E3. Two second entries E1 and E5 can be selected and activated by a sliding movement in the negative and in
10 the positive x direction and subsequent holding of the manual operating means 3 in this position.

The first entry E4, which can be selected by the sliding movement in the positive x direction,
15 corresponds to a "next entry" function, for example, and the first entry E2, which can be selected by the sliding movement in the negative x direction, corresponds to a "previous entry" function, for example, within an audio application and/or a video
20 application and/or a TV application.

The second entry E5, which can be selected by the sliding movement in the positive x direction and subsequent holding of the operating means 3,
25 corresponds to a "fast forward" function, for example, and a second entry E1, which can be selected by a sliding movement in the negative x direction and subsequent holding, corresponds to a "fast rewind" function, for example, within an audio application
30 and/or a video application. In the case of a radio or television application, the second entry corresponds to a station search function upward or downward within a frequency range.

35 Figure 4 shows the screen display 2 on a third menu level after an application Audio has been activated in the second presentation area 220 and a subfunction CD has been selected and activated in the presentation

area 240. In the third presentation area 230, a presentation area 230.8 with a dashed frame has been activated, which comprises a first entry E9 in the form of a line strip and a second entry E10 in the form of a 5 level indicator. The second entry is a detail presentation of an activated subentry for the first entry. The cursor is in the form of a vertical bar 231.1 in the first entry E9 and is positioned on the seventh subentry. In the exemplary embodiment shown, 10 the subentries represent music titles on a CD. Altogether, there are 20 music titles on the CD, of which the seventh music title has been activated and is currently being played back. A sliding movement by the manual operating means 3 in the positive x direction 15 could currently select and activate the eighth subentry, and a sliding movement in the negative x direction could select and activate the sixth subentry. The cursor in the form of a vertical bar 231.1 would then be positioned on the eighth and on the sixth 20 subentry, respectively.

The cursor is in the form of a horizontal alterable bar 231.2 in the second entry and indicates an already played-back portion of the second entry E10, which 25 represents the total playing time of the seventh music title activated in the first entry E9. Operating the manual operating means 3 with the third degree of freedom, i.e. a sliding movement in the positive x direction and subsequent holding of the manual 30 operating means 3, activates a "fast forward" function, and the length of the horizontal bar 231.2 in the level indicator increases in the positive x direction. Operating the manual operating means 3 with the fourth degree of freedom, i.e. a sliding movement in the 35 negative x direction and subsequent holding of the manual operating means 3, activates a "fast rewind" function, and the length of the horizontal bar 231.2 in the level indicator decreases in the positive x

direction.

The selection and/or setting operations proceed in similar fashion when, instead of the subfunction CD, a 5 subfunction DVD or Cassette or Video is activated. In the case of a radio or television function, the subentries for the first entry represent radio or television stations, and the second entry allows a "station search upward" or "station search downward" 10 function to be activated within a presented frequency range in line with the degree of freedom.

In addition, the presentation area 230 shows a further presentation area 230.7 which represents a further 15 detail display of the selected and/or activated subentry within the first entry and which cannot be selected by the user. The presentation area 230.7 is in the form of a horizontally arranged list and, in the exemplary embodiment shown, comprises three entries. 20 The presentation area 230.7, like the second entry E10 in the presentation area 230.8 is coupled to the first entry E9 in the presentation area 230.8. An entry E6 indicates the number of currently selected and/or activated subentries for the first entry E9. An entry 25 E7 indicates the title of the selected and/or activated subentry, and an entry E8 indicates the already played-back playing time of the activated subentry. The presentation area 230.7 has a pure display function and therefore cannot be selected by the user. By way of 30 example, this can be indicated by an altered visual presentation, for example by a different color and/or intensity.

Figure 5 shows an example of different presentation 35 areas 230.2 to 230.6 for setting parameters Para 1 to Para 6 within the third presentation area 230. The presentation areas 230.3 and 230.4 are used to set vertically arranged parameters Para 1 and Para 2 by

sliding the manual operating means 3 in the positive or negative y direction or by rotating the manual operating means 3 clockwise or counterclockwise.

5 The presentation areas 230.5 and 230.6 are used to set horizontally arranged parameters Para 3 and Para 4 by sliding the manual operating means 3 in the positive or negative x direction or by rotating the manual operating means 3 clockwise or counterclockwise.

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The presentation area 230.2 is used for simultaneously setting two parameters Para 5 and Para 6. The cursor 231 for this setting is in the form of crosshairs which can be moved within a schematically shown vehicle 15 interior, the current value of the parameter Para 5 being shown by the horizontally arranged bar and the current value of the parameter Para 6 being shown by the vertically arranged bar. The parameter Para 5 is set by rotating or vertically sliding the manual 20 operating means 3, and the parameter Para 6 is set by horizontally sliding the manual operating means 3.

By way of example, the parameters Para 1 to Para 4 represent sound functions such as bass, treble, volume 25 etc. and the parameters Para 5 and Para 6 represent sound functions such as balance and fade in an audio application, for example.

One of these presentation areas 230.2 to 230.6 is 30 exited by pressing the manual operating means 3. Following parameter setting, pressing the manual operating means 3 stores the currently set parameter value Para 1 to Para 6 and exits the activated presentation area 230.2 to 230.6.

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The inventive allocation of the degrees of freedom for the manual operating means to the orientation of the at least one entry in the activated presentation area and

the option of controlling two entries with an internal relationship using a similar movement provides a high recognition value, which allows intuitive control of the respective active presentation area and intuitive 5 exiting of the active presentation area.

The inventive allocation of the degrees of freedom of the manual operating means to the orientation of the entries, which represent settable parameters, in the 10 activated presentation area allows intuitive setting of the respective parameters and intuitive exiting of the active presentation area.

15 The inventive control system simplifies the control operations for the user, and the cognitive load is reduced, which means that the user can concentrate better on what is happening on the road.